

UC-NRLF



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A CIVIC CENTRE FOR FREMONT, CALIFORNIA

The purpose of the Civic Center for Fremont, California is to provide a place where the people of the city can meet and discuss the problems of the community. It is to be a place where the people can express their views on the issues of the day and where they can work together to find solutions to the problems of the city.

The Civic Center for Fremont, California is to be a place where the people can meet and discuss the problems of the community. It is to be a place where the people can express their views on the issues of the day and where they can work together to find solutions to the problems of the city.

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This project is to be completed by the end of the year. It is to be a place where the people can meet and discuss the problems of the community. It is to be a place where the people can express their views on the issues of the day and where they can work together to find solutions to the problems of the city.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

to the
Honorable
Mr. Justice
of the
Supreme Court
Washington, D.C.

INTRODUCTION

I propose to develop a scheme for the future civic centre of a new city: Fremont, California. This problem was approached in the following manner:

SITE - How does the nature of a civic centre relate to its location? Where can a civic centre be located to function at maximum effectiveness?

APPROACH - What are the means by which a civic centre can be analyzed? What are the background and pertinent criteria affecting such a scheme? What considerations must be taken into account?

ANALYSIS - What are a civic centre's parts or elements and what are their functions?

PROGRAMMING - What are the basic quantities of space and standards needed to fulfill the present and future needs.

SYNTHESIS - The composition or combination of parts and elements into a whole must successfully be achieved.

CONCEPT - A fresh working premise must be established that will satisfy the program.

EXECUTION - The production of the concept with consideration for expression, economy and expansion, is the final step.

This report cannot be expected to completely cover the subject. In fact much of the data may be removed before the final product evolves. However, all the information is relevant to the project. Some will find its place on the drawing board as an aid to the design phase, other parts should be removed from their synopsis and expanded into a more comprehensive review.

I propose to develop a system for the future state of a new state
 system, California. This problem was presented in the following
 manner:

STATE - The state has a number of different states in the country
 and a state which is located in the state of California.

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This report should be considered as a preliminary report on the subject. It is
 not intended to be a final report on the subject. It is intended to be a
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Relationship of Fremont to Other Bay Area Communities

BACKGROUND

The city of Fremont is unique in many ways. Fremont is a composite city. It represents the unification of five communities. From the onset Fremont began speaking in contemporary urban terms. It attempted to go beyond the mere minimum requirements and sought to create a large, as well as a great city. The city employed contemporary urban professionals such as urban economists, urban resource planners, city planners and architects. These are a few examples of a city which has attempted a planned process of growth.

The city has made many attempts to develop a civic centre. Many of the earlier proposals have met defeat at the elections. Perhaps, the citizens fail to realize how important such a project is. Civic centres often serve as a basis for judging communities.

If the community is to be an excellent end result, it is necessary to continue to look beyond present needs. With vision such a development should be sought. A well-organized civic centre can be sought by the same planning for future growth which is characteristic of the successful enterprises of our economy. If attention is not given to the problems of building location, traffic, and parking, the end result will be chaos.

This is a detailed topographic map of the San Francisco Bay Area. The map shows the city of San Francisco, the Golden Gate Bridge, and surrounding areas like Oakland, Berkeley, and Fremont. The map includes a scale bar in miles (0 to 4) and a north arrow.

SITE AND ENVIRONS

RESEARCH

The initial work on the Civic Centre was to obtain information relating to the location of such a project. The information was derived from interviews with various city officials and associated professionals. Of considerable assistance were Howard L. Reese, City Manager of Fremont, and Roy Potter, Planning Director of the Fremont Planning Department. Their assistance covered both theoretical and practical applications. They furnished available data concerning the city's needs for a Civic Centre and data relative to several proposed sites. The information concerning the background, natural features, topography, location, earthquake faults, and climate were all used in determining the nature of the location of a site for the civic centre.

The project required outside reading to assist in understanding the scope and essence of the project. A completed bibliography follows this report.

RESEARCH

The initial work in the Civic Center was to obtain information relating to the location of such a project. The information was derived from interviews with various city officials and associated professionals. Of considerable assistance were Edward J. Rosen, City Manager of Fresno, and Ray Foster, Planning Director of the Fresno Planning Department. Their assistance covered both technical and practical applications. They furnished available data concerning the city's needs for a Civic Center and data relative to several proposed sites. The information concerning the background, natural features, topography, location, surrounding lands, and climate were all used in determining the nature of the location of a site for the Civic Center.

The project required outside funding to assist in understanding the scope and essence of the project. A completed bibliography follows this report.

SITE AND ENVIRONMENT

SITE CRITERIA

Before analysing the proposed sites, an investigation should be made to determine what are the criteria for locating a civic centre within a city. Such an analysis was made for the city of Fremont by Pacific Planning and Research—1958. They concluded that the "principles for the location of a civic centre to serve all of Fremont were as follows: (1) The site should symbolize the incorporation of the several communities into a single entity, requiring a location reasonably central to the existing communities. (2) It should be attractive, taking advantage of natural terrain features. (3) It should be near other city-wide facilities such as the central business district. (4) It should be convenient to major thoroughfares, and combined with other public, cultural, and recreational facilities." These views correspond to those set forth by Harold Bartholomew in his report on a civic centre for Richmond, Virginia—1963. He stated that "the central business district is the destination of most traffic from residential and suburbs. Thus the civic centre adjacent to central business district will be readily available to autos using the principal radial thoroughfares."

But what does adjacent mean in terms of the actual location of the civic centre? These are the questions facing the city of Fremont at present.

The local citizens seem to be divided into two factions. One persists that the centre should be near but not directly adjacent to the central business district, while the other insists that it should be located tangentially to the CBD.

Both solutions have pros and cons.

To locate the Civic Centre near, but not in contact with the CBD . . .

- The Civic Centre assumes an outstanding and separate role and is portrayed as such. (i.e., San Francisco's Civic Centre.)
- Visitors to the Civic Centre do not have to contend with traffic arriving at the CBD.

- There would be more available land for which to devote to cultural and recreational open spaces.
- Both functions can express themselves as entities.

To locate the Civic Centre in conjunction with CBD. . .

- The visitors to either the CBD or the Civic Centre are brought together. This allows for greater social intercourse.
- The CBD and Civic Centre can be developed as a unified whole.
- The parking problem becomes more acute by the combination of the two functions.

An aid in considering these proposals would be the historical implications of civic centres. The typical classical city of Greece emerged during the fifth century B. C. With the leadership of Pericles, democracy and a high order of morality began to take root in the Athenian citizen-ship. The citizens became enthusiastic as they were extended free speech and assembly. The Athenian citizen expressed a deep sense of individual responsibility to his community's affairs. This environment fostered philosophy, reason, logic and freedom.

The city itself was centered around the common assembly place, called the "pnyx." This was an open-air podium where citizens would meet to consider affairs of state. The centre of most of the urban activity, however, was in the "agora," or market place. These facilities, however, were not usually combined. But, the expanding affairs of government demanded proper facilities for public spaces. The agora or market place soon became, besides the centre of business, the core of political life. The core developed with the public space accessible from the agora square, but not facing directly upon it. The public space included such buildings as the assembly hall, council hall, and council chamber.

It should be noted that in contrast to Fremont's position, the prevalent mode of travel was pedestrian.

The Classic City points out an interesting event in the role of civic centres. The civic centre arose out of the market place, where people mixed together for intense commercial intercourse. It was here that

political expression was at a high potential. The original program soon became obsolete due to its air of divorcement from active public movements of people.

The Medieval City provides another interesting comparative analysis. The early medieval towns were dominated by the Church and the Castle of the Lord. The Church plaza soon became the market place and as citizenship was given to the people and guilds organized, the town hall and guild hall were built on or adjacent to the market plaza. Another important note was that the abbots and artisans took great care as to the form and materials of the buildings they built. They established planned vistas where the commanding position of the church gave a single unity or theme to the town. There are many examples which typify this point--Mont St. Michel, Middlebury, Seewis, etc.

The Medieval town was treated as a logical being. It contained integrated sites of buildings related to open spaces, streets, and plazas. There were few main roads between the gates and the market places; usually the traffic consisted of pedestrian circulation about the town.

The people of the medieval town lived a colorful life. The people would meet in the market place, the guild hall, and the church. A human scale was the dominate motif of the town of people. "Town life centered upon the plaza and it was designed for the mingling of people intent upon exchanging the products of their labor and learning the news of their fellowmen," explains Arthur Gillian in Urban Pattern.

Do these historical references have any possible application to Fremont, California?

The historical evidence implies that commercial activities often foster the exchange of ideas. Certainly in this country this exchange of ideas needs to be emphasized. There are other implications: citizens take pride in objects of their aspirations. A civic centre could be developed as an emphasis upon the community's aspirations. Located in conjunction with the commercial activities the potency of the centre is increased manifold.

PRELIMINARY GENERAL PLAN - 1980

PLANNING COMMISSION
CITY OF FREMONT, CALIFORNIA

SITE CONCLUSION: SITE B REPRESENTS THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE FUTURE OF FREMONT, CALIFORNIA

- RESIDENTIAL**
- ONE FAMILY PER ACRE
 - 2 FAMILIES PER ACRE
 - 4 FAMILIES PER ACRE
 - 8 FAMILIES PER ACRE
- COMMERCIAL**
- CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
 - COMMUNITY SHOPPING
 - HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL
 - CENTRAL PROFESSIONAL
- RESEARCH ADMINISTRATIVE**
- RESEARCH ADMINISTRATIVE
 - RESEARCH ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL AGRICULTURE
 - PARKS

- CIRCULATION**
- PARKWAYS
 - FREeways
 - LOCAL AND SECONDARY THOROUGHFARES
 - LOCAL
 - RAPID TRANSIT





S I T E

+ HOSPITAL

CIVIC CENTRE

PASEO PADRE PARKWAY

AVE.



SCALE : 1" = 600'

C.B.D.

FREMONT BLVD.

MOWRY

ARGONAUT WAY



INVESTIGATION

What exactly is the nature or essence of a civic centre? This question leads directly to the heart of the problem. By determining the essence of a problem one is better able to cope with the problem itself.

If the term nature can be associated with definitions, it might be useful to state Webster's definition of the words "civic" and "centre." He asserts that "civic implies or relates to the "citizen, city, citizenship, or civil affairs." He then says that "centre" is the "point equally distant from the outside points of a figure or body, the middle, midst, core, hub, heart; to collect at or around one point."

There is a marked semblance between Mr. Webster's definition and the statements of the CIAM 8 publications, The Heart of the City. The Congress expressed their belief "that the essence of a core is that it is a rendezvous."

INSTRUCTIONS

What exactly is the nature of the question? This question leads directly to the heart of the problem. By answering the question of a problem one is better able to cope with the problem itself.

If the same nature can be associated with definitions, it might be useful to state Webster's definition of the words "divine" and "humanity." He answers that "divine" applies to the "divine," and "humanity" or "divine" applies to the "human." He then says that "humanity" is the "point" applied to the "divine" point of a line or body, the whole, what, how, why, to collect or to extend the point.

There is a second definition proposed by Webster's definition and the definition of the CSM 8 definition, the heart of the CSM. The definition proposed by Webster is that "the word is a word in the CSM 8 definition."

CONCLUSIONS

What are the factors or criteria which govern the nature of a civic centre for Fremont, California? These factors must be analyzed and put into their proper roles of significance. Such criteria would include historical, political, social, economical, and geographical implications.

The centre should maximize historical events such as the early Spanish settlement, the historical impact of transportation, etc. Historical features are aides to designers. Many cities today strive to conserve important historical features. New Orleans, Santa Fe, and San Francisco are a few American cities which are planning their future in relation to colorful historical events.

Political implications weigh heavily upon the nature of a civic centre. Since civic centres usually contain the majority of the governmental buildings, consideration should be given to forming an expression compatible with the Democratic ideals.

The social aspects include customs, manners, and traditions. The core of the city should strive to preserve the worthy values and social implications cast upon it.

Consideration should be given to the economic aspects involved in the nature of a civic centre. The civic centre should represent the economic framework that developed the city itself.

The essence of Fremont's Civic Centre should be complimentary with the region's geographical location. Efforts to establish a local character should consider the region's architectural heritage.

It is obvious that a civic design is woven into the social order of the people. The centre reveals symbols of dominant economic, social, political, and spiritual values of the civilization. The civic centre becomes the cultural melting pot, and its design is its own expression.

QUOTATIONS FROM: CIAM-8 THE HEART OF THE CITY, 1952

"One main centre being the expression of the city or metropolis as a whole, the heart of the city... The core of cities."

"Since the problem was not one of designing stonily magnificent civic centres but of creating places that would be in constant use and wherein the populace could give occasional spontaneous form and expression to its inner feelings."

"The core is not the seat of civic dignity: The core is the gathering place of the people."

"There should be one main centre in each city."

"The core is an artifact--a man-made thing."

"The core should be a place secure from traffic, where the pedestrian can move about freely."

COMMITTEE REPORT: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 1932

"One main cause being the separation of the civil service as a whole, the heart of the civil service."

"Since the position was not one of designing specially designed machines but of creating places that would be in constant use and were in the popular mind the mechanical construction form and expression in its inner feeling."

"The work is not too much of civil design; the work in the technical place of the people."

"There should be one main cause in each civil service."

"The work is an important and new thing."

"The work should be a place where from within, where the people can move about freely."

"Vehicular traffic should arrive and park on the periphery of the centre, but not cross it."

"Commercial interests should be unified into the civic centre, but commercial advertising should be organized and controlled."

"The center should achieve attributes which personify the human scale and spontaneity."

"The role of a civic centre can no longer assume the concept of itself being removed from the life of the community. It must become a functional entity in itself. If civic centres are removed from the channels of enterprise, they attain an air of divorcement."

"These cores must not contain grandiose buildings which are imposing and uninviting. They must fit into the city, its life, its habits, and its manners. In essence then, civic centers must be a civic landscape with the important role of enabling people to meet for social intercourse to exchange ideas."

"The center should be a place where the people of the center, not just the staff."

"Commercial interests should be limited to the civil center, but commercial interests should be organized and controlled."

"The center should address attitudes which presently the community has and encourage."

"The role of a civil center can no longer remain the concept of Israel being removed from the life of the community. It must become a functioning entity in Israel. If civil centers are removed from the concept of Israel, they remain as an act of displacement."

"There are many not constant questions which are being asked and answered. They must fit into the life, the culture, and the society. In essence, civil centers must be a social institution with the highest goals of enabling people to meet for social interaction in a social sense."

OUTDOOR ASPECTS

It is essential that the civic centre becomes a unified composition. This would not only permit the civic centre to appear as a unit, but to work as a unit. Such a building group would permit both efficiency and convenience. All levels of government would be linked together. Parking on the site would reduce walking distances and save time for the visitor. A unified civic centre would be more economical. Because the site would not be divided into separate blocks by thru streets, each building would benefit from the space surrounding neighboring buildings. This economical space concept requires less land and a successful development of the civic centre.

Unification of the site is important to the individual. An atmosphere in which people are not involved with the problems of traffic and the pedestrian may move freely; a sense of human scale is achieved.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

If it is essential that the state become a unified organization, this would not only require the state to appear as a unit, but also to work as a unit. Such a building group would permit both efficiency and convenience. All levels of government would be linked together, resulting in the state working with the national and state for the visitor. A unified state would be more economical. Because the state would not be divided into separate blocks by state, each building would benefit from the space surrounding surrounding buildings. This economical space creates greater use than a successful development of the state.

Unification of the state is important to the individual. An organization in which people are not divided with the problem of traffic and the separation of the state, a sense of unity is created.

CRITERIA

People must be able to move in pedestrian areas without crossing streets. There should be no turn streets at pedestrian level.

ANALYSIS

Efficiency is obtained by the elimination of streets. This saves time for pedestrian, motorists, etc. and provides efficient movement of traffic on streets adjacent to site. It makes for ease of control and direction for quick handling of masses of cars and people. Interior areas of centre are quiet and interestingly landscaped for variety.

CONCLUSION

The proposed site has a large volume of vehicular traffic converging upon it. This traffic must be accommodated to suit the pedestrian and vehicle.

REMARKS

People may be able to move in pedestrian areas without crossing streets. There should be no two wheels of pedestrian level.

REMARKS

Efficiency is obtained by the elimination of wheels. This saves time for pedestrian, motorcycle, etc. and provides efficient movement of traffic on street adjacent to side. It saves low cost of control and direction for quick handling of masses of cars and people. Individual sense of control the ship and interestingly landscaped for variety.

CONCLUSION

The proposed site has a large volume of walking traffic surrounding it. This traffic may be concentrated to help the pedestrian and vehicle.

ANALYSIS

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD OF
CITY PLANNING
FOR THE
CIVIC CENTER
AND
CIVIC CENTER

INDOOR ASPECTS

It was stated in the outdoor aspects that the civic centre should be conceived as a unified composition. This means that it should be compact. Buildings and functions should be related so that walking distances are minimized and the use of the automobile curtailed.

There must be provided an adequate amount of space for the various functions of the Fremont government agencies. However, expansibility which meets future demands is as important an element as the satisfying of present demands.

This flexibility can be met by allowing sufficient areas for expansion, both vertically and horizontally.

Harland Bartholomew stated, "As the civic center is designed to serve the needs of the city for many years, it is conservatively estimated that any new building constructed should provide for an expansion of 50% of present facilities."

SECRET

It was stated in the outline reports that the civil service should be converted to a unified organization. This meant that it should be organized. Buildings and functions should be related to each other. Distances are maintained and the use of the automobile suggested.

There must be provided an adequate amount of space for the various functions of the Government agencies. However, expediency which means future demands is as important as elements in the selection of present demands.

This flexibility can be met by allowing sufficient space for expansion, both vertically and horizontally.

Wendell Wendell stated, "As the state center is designed to serve the needs of the city for many years, it is conservatively estimated that any new building constructed should provide for an expansion of 50% of present facilities."

ANALYSIS

INVESTIGATION OF THE PROJECT TO
DETERMINE ITS PARTS OR ELEMENTS
AND THEIR VALUES AND FUNCTIONS.

CULTURAL ASPECTS

Community managers should predicate certain design standards. Facilities should be provided for meetings, lectures, recitals, little theatre groups, and study. The outdoor areas would permit people to gather informally, exchange ideas, enjoy that fifteen minutes of free time. There should be space for dances, open air forums, and rallies. Opportunity would be created for the individual to relate himself to the community.

PROMOTIONAL ASPECTS

The civic centre can be used to promote the city of Fremont. Exhibitions could be held which called attention to regional products, resources, and markets. A unified civic centre would be symbolic of Fremont's progressive spirit. The advertising value of such a dramatic element would be tremendous.

CULTURAL WORK

Community centers should provide certain kinds of services. These should be provided for meetings, lectures, exhibits, films, games, and study. The center would provide people to help informally, exchange ideas, enjoy and discuss the work of the center. There should be space for games, sports, and other things. Opportunity will be created for the individual to relate himself to the community.

RECREATIONAL WORK

The civic center can be used to promote the work of the center. It can be held which called attention to various projects, meetings, and exhibits. A united civic center would be possible if the community's progressive spirit. The organizing work of such a community element would be increased.

Small concert rooms for recitals.

Practice rooms for music groups.

Rehearsal rooms, workshops where theatre groups can work.

Public meeting areas—
group meetings, forums, current
affairs, civic affairs, educa-
tional, vocational guidance,
etc.

An Arts and Crafts center.
Displays of best regional
crafts, an art library for
use in connection with the
arts and crafts center.

On the plaza—
Civic festivals, folk dancing,
etc.

Small current rooms for residents.

Practice rooms for music groups.

Department rooms, workshop space.
Practice groups and staff.

Public meeting areas—
group meetings, formal, informal
attending civic affairs, ethnic
dinner, occasional luncheon,
etc.

an arts and crafts center.
Display of local regional
artifacts, an art library for
use in connection with the
arts and crafts center.

On the plan—
Civic Festivals, folk dancing,
etc.

A civic centre can be used to promote the development of the Fremont city area.

In January 1950 the City Council accepted the United States Army's American Civic Centre report and approved recommendations regarding location, construction, and area requirements of the civic center. The report recommended a total of 45 acres which would include city administrative offices, police department and jail, mayor's general business offices, state general regional offices, federal offices, post office, transportation facilities adjacent to commercial areas and cultural facilities. Also, included in this 45 acres were the necessary parking areas and open space to accommodate the buildings.

The buildings approved by the city can be arranged as follows:

- City Administration Offices—Building and
- County General Business Offices
- State General Business Offices
- Federal Offices—Post Office
- General Office Building
- Business Facilities
- Civic Facilities
- Community Hall
- Fire and Police Station
- Library

The centre could include reception and information headquarters. This would serve as a point of contact and orientation for out-of-town visitors.

A centre could provide exhibitions of maps, of origins, expansion, and future. It could include reference material which would assist interested industries, developers, etc.

A study center can be used to provide the development of the research city area.

The center could be a study reception and information headquarters. This would serve as a point of contact and organization for all the visitors.

A center could provide exhibitions of maps, of origins, experiences, and future. It could include reference material which would be of interest in the development, development, etc.

In January 1960 the City Council accepted the Capital Improvements Advisory Committee Civic Centre report and approved recommendations establishing functional, characteristic, and area requirements of the civic centre. The report recommended a total of 65 acres which would include city administrative offices, police department and jail, county general branch offices, state general regional offices, federal offices, post office, quasi-public facilities adjunct to commercial areas and cultural facilities. Also, included in this 65 acres were the necessary parking areas and open space to accommodate the buildings.

The buildings approved by the city can be arranged in the following categories:

- City Administrative Office--Police and Jail
- County General Branch Offices
- State General Regional Offices
- Federal Offices--Post Office
- Quasi-Public Facilities
- Cultural Facilities
- Civic Auditorium
- ✓ Community Hall
- Fine Arts Complex
- ✓ Library

Problem - The city's governmental offices are closely interrelated. They may or may not be included into a single building. It will depend upon the criteria used in the architectural programming.

However, it can be assumed that they will be housed in a city hall. The city demands adequate governmental facilities at the present time. It can be assumed that this would be the first major construction project.

The following analysis is aimed at obtaining an understanding of the basic objectives and functions of the various city offices.

Analysis - In the study of office buildings one finds that there are two major approaches to the grouping of the offices and departments. One, all offices and departments are located in a one-story building. Two, those functions which deal with great volumes of public contact are placed on the lower levels, and the remaining administrative offices are located in the upper levels of a high-rise building which facilitates intercourse between them.

It would be more efficient to locate the points of high public contact on the most easily accessible levels. These levels should be within a reasonable distance from the parking facilities. The problem then becomes to determine which departments function the best at the public levels.

There are other closely related functions which must be met in satisfying the city's needs. The list would include: a communications center, city hall press room, reference library, publishing and duplicating, office and business machines, i.e., I.B.M. and card punch, automation, tabulation, etc., central stores and supplies, meeting and all-purpose rooms, water, sanitation and flood control.

CITY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

- City Manager and Personnel - This group is closely related to all departments and public contact.
- City Clerk - This office has a large amount of public contact.
- Finance - Accounting, Tax & License, Purchasing, and Data Processing - These have heavy public contact. Persons who call at this office do not usually contact other city departments within the same day.
- Police Department and Jail - These departments are closely related to other city departments. They also require access to a garage for police vehicles with direct connection to the traffic division. Along with this the police department should be provided with space at the lower level for equipment such as FBI, auxiliary power equipment, and a police dispatcher. These mentioned divisions function well if isolated from public interference. However, the public contact is heavy at such functions as traffic fines, municipal court, and claims division. There are disadvantages to placing the jail on an upper floor in a high-rise building:

- *The service to the jail is a problem.
- *Due to heavy contact with the public, location of the jail, police, and municipal courts makes circulation difficult. It also makes the circulation between department staff and prisoners more difficult.
- *It is expensive to use heavy construction on upper floors.
- *Vertical expansion is not feasible.
- *Police department works 24 hours a day compared to other 8-hour departments.

The advantages of placing the jail on the top floor of a high rise are as follows:

- *There is a greater linkage with county offices.
- *The more valuable plaza level is available to other functions.
- *There is less prisoner disturbance.

The typical office allocation requires that part of it be within access to the public while another part is separated, i.e., records, data, files, and vaults for documents, etc. It can be assumed that the public has contact for the purpose of obtaining information, making payments, etc.

In the design of the police department facilities, jail and courts have three types of personnel which require separation.

Prisoner

Staff

Public

Prisoner circulation should never cross or coincide with public movement. There are points where contact can be planned, i.e., visiting rooms, courts, etc.

The staff requires a private means of circulation as well as access to public movements.

The public circulation should give access to the offices, courts, and visiting rooms.

SERVICE

Deliveries, disposal, etc. - The offices require cleaning and equipment servicing. The police, jail and courts also require cleaning, but the jail requires food and refuse service.

There should be facilities provided for each type of personnel. Separate toilet facilities should be provided for prisoner, the staff, and the public.

The typical office situation requires that out of 25 to 30 office workers to the public while making out the records, etc., and while the records are being made out, etc. It can be assumed that the public has contact for the purpose of obtaining information, making payments, etc.

In the design of the public information facilities, full and complete data base of records of records which require explanation.

Primary
Staff
Public

Primary information should never mean an individual with public access. There are certain areas which can be given, i.e., visiting room, lounge, etc.

The public requires a private area of discussion as well as access to public information.

The public information should also mean in the office, lounge, and visiting room.

SECRET

Information, design, etc. - The office requires planning and equipment. The public, full and complete data base, etc. The public requires full and complete service.

There should be facilities provided for each type of personnel. Public information should be provided for personnel, the staff, and the public.

LEGAL

- City Attorney and Staff - There is a moderate contact with the public at these offices.
- Courtrooms - These are in heavy contact with the public as well as other related city offices.

PLANNING

- Planning Director and Staff - The Planning Department has contact with developers, architects, planners, and related city offices.

RE-DEVELOPMENT

This department serves in a similar capacity to the planning department.

PUBLIC WORKS

- Administration - The administration of public works has little public contact, while a high amount of inter-office contact.
- Engineering - Streets, Building Inspection - The departments are closely related to each other. All are subject to frequent association with the public.

REMAINING DEPARTMENTS - These are considered as having a minimum of public and inter-office contact. They require the usual office space of departmental offices.

INTERNAL

Chief Attorney and Staff - There is a moderate contact with the public at these offices.

Government - There are in heavy contact with the public as well as other related city offices.

PLANNING

Planning Division and Staff - The Planning Department has contact with developers, architects, planners, and related city offices.

DEVELOPMENT

This department serves as a liaison agency to the planning department.

PUBLIC WORKS

Inspection - The maintenance of public works and public contact, with a high amount of inter-office contact.

Engineering - Engineers, building inspection - The department is closely related to each other. All are subject to frequent contact with the public.

Engineering Department - There are considered as having a liaison of public and inter-office contact. They require the usual office type of departmental office.

ANALYSIS

FUNCTIONAL STUDIES COUNTY - STATE - FEDERAL OFFICES

COUNTY - GENERAL BRANCH OFFICE

Problem - It is apparent that the major county facilities will remain located in Oakland, Alameda and Hayward. However, there will be a need for certain county facilities which will be located in the Fremont area and some should be within the Civic Centre.

Analysis - The county governmental agencies could be housed in typical office space. Although, this space must be flexible to meet the changes of various functions.

STATE GENERAL REGIONAL OFFICES

Problem - There should be adequate housing for the various functions of the State government in the city of Fremont. It would seem reasonable to include as many functions and services of the State government as seemed necessary for the Civic Centre. Examples of State users would include the State Highway Department, Employment Commission, Extension Service, etc.

Analysis - The State governmental agencies could be housed in typical office space. However, this space must be flexible to meet the changes of various functions.

FEDERAL OFFICES

Problem - The Federal Government agencies must be provided adequate facilities in the Civic Centre. The problems of the governmental structure would work best if all governmental agencies were related within close proximity of each other. The space allocations must be flexible to meet fluctuations. The agencies involved include: post office, civil service, social security, selective service, Veteran's Administration, Recruiting Offices for the Marine Corps, Navy, Army and Air Force, Internal Revenue, and Civil Aeronautics.

Analysis - Federal offices can be assumed to use typical office space. Many governmental agencies have heavy contact with the public.

10-10-68 - The County Governmental Services Unit is located in the
County Office Building, 1000 West 10th Street, Suite 100, Santa Fe,
New Mexico 87501. The County Governmental Services Unit is the
primary contact for all County Governmental Services.

Problem - There must be facilities to accomodate pageants, sports, circuses, large musical productions, conventions, ice shows, etc.

The concept of such an auditorium must be designed to be flexible to provide adequate facilities for the varied events.

Analysis - There are several approaches as to the concept of this building. They are mostly the ellipse, the circle, the square, and the rectangle. The seating must be flexible to meet each activity's demands. This can be accomplished by using permanent, folding and temporary seating.

Printing - There must be facilities in adequate quantity, quality, and variety, large mechanical presses, conventional, etc., etc.

The concept of such an institution must be designed to be flexible to provide adequate facilities for the future.

Analysis - There are several approaches to the concept of this building. They are mostly the same, the same, the same, and the same. The building must be flexible to meet each other's needs. This can be accomplished by using permanent, folding and temporary seating.

Problem - The Civic Centre should provide facilities to accommodate the public's cultural development. A theatre and a small theatre would fulfill this requirement. The theatre would provide facilities for attracting road shows of the major operas, concerts, and symphonic productions. It should provide for local recitals, lectures, meetings, concerts, and choral groups. The small theatre room would be used for recitals, musicals, lectures and films.

Analysis - The entrance to the theatre should be on a level of convenient public access. Its location should provide access to the automobile, taxi, and transit service. The service entrance should provide for large van delivery of road show scenery and properties. The theatre would require fly space for the storage of scenery. It should be equiped with top quality lighting and electrical equipment. The theatre should provide adequate sight conditions with no seats having excessive viewing angles.

Recommended depths for theatres are:

- * Legitimate theatre, vaudeville, and intimate review - 75'
- * Grand opera, musical comedy and dance - 125'

Other important aspects of design that should be analysed are acoustics, seating, and lobby facilities.

The small theatre hall will require space for projection equipment and necessary lighting apparatus, a small stage and off-stage areas for performers.

ANALYSIS

FUNCTIONAL STUDIES CULTURAL FACILITIES ARTS COMPLEX

Problem - The Civic Centre should incorporate other facilities which will help develop it into a cultural core as well as administrative. This could be further accomplished by providing an Arts Complex. Included in this complex would be workshop facilities for dance, drama and other arts, small presentation auditoriums, and an art history museum.

Analysis - The workshop facilities must be flexible to allow fluctuations as needed. The museum will require administrative offices, storage, lecture space, mechanical space, public toilets and exhibition space. The museum would show the history of the Fremont area as well as current developments of artistic endeavors.

Project - The Civil Control Administration (CCA) is planning to develop a national center for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the Japanese American community. This center will be located in the city of Los Angeles and will be responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the Japanese American community. The center will be responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the Japanese American community. The center will be responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the Japanese American community.

Analysis - The center will be responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the Japanese American community. The center will be responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the Japanese American community. The center will be responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the Japanese American community. The center will be responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the Japanese American community. The center will be responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the Japanese American community.

ANALYSIS

FUNCTIONAL STUDIES
QUASI-PUBLIC FACILITIES

Problem - The City Council adopted the following varied activities to be included in the Civic Centre:

1. Service Clubs
2. Welfare and Charity Organizations
3. Social and Church groups
4. Chamber of Commerce
5. Meeting rooms

Analysis - It is assumed that these functions will require typical office spaces. The spaces should be conveniently accessible to the public.

Program - The City Council adopted the following revised activities
to be included in the Civic Center:

1. Service Units
2. Police and County Administration
3. Social and Health Groups
4. Chamber of Commerce
5. Meeting rooms

Analysis - It is assumed that these functions will require typical
office spaces. The spaces should be conveniently accessible to the
public.

for

The various functions heretofore stated are those that are required to satisfy a growing city's governmental and cultural demands.

The amount of space required to fulfill the functions is based upon predictions that Fremont will be a city of 260,000 in 1980, as set forth by the "Planning Program for the City of Fremont, December 15, 1958."

In the report for the Civic Centre Sub-Committee (Capital Improvements Advisory Committee) prepared by the Architectural and Planning firms of DeMars and Reay, Hale and Jacobsohn, it was pointed out that their tabulations were computed by a comparative analysis. It states that "this has involved checking the facilities now in use in cities of similar size with their anticipated projections." Their bibliography consisted of a half dozen cities with probably 1980 populations ranging from 110,000 - 600,000.

I feel that it would be reasonable to base the tabulation of space requirements upon their investigations. However, as the project advances and enters the design phase, further detailed studies may subject them to review and change.

The various functions mentioned stated the fact that the required to satisfy a growing city's governmental and cultural demands.

The amount of space required to fulfill the function is based upon population that figures will be a city of 250,000 in 1950, as set forth by the "Planning Program for the City of Portland, December 12, 1945".

In the report for the State Center and Committee (Capital Improvements Advisory Committee) prepared by the Architectural and Planning firms of Brown and Neill, Inc. and Associates, it was pointed out that their calculations were computed by a conservative method. It stated that "this was involved computing the facilities now in use in order of similar also with their anticipated program." Their bibliography consisted of a staff house office with probably 1950 population ranging from 110,000 - 200,000.

I feel that it would be necessary to have the facilities of space requirements upon their investigation. However, as the subject advanced and more the design phase, further detailed studies may subject time to review and change.

PROGRAMMING

TABULATIONS OF
SPACE REQUIREMENTS

GOVERNMENTAL

✓ City Hall	100,000 sq. ft.
✓ Police Department and Jail	35,000 sq. ft.
County - General Branch Office	35,000 sq. ft.
State - General Regional Offices	15,000 sq. ft.
Federal Offices	25,000 sq. ft.
Post Office	60,000 sq. ft.

CULTURAL

✓ City Auditorium - 4,000 - 5,000 seats	60,000 sq. ft.
Community Hall	
Music Hall - 2,000 - 3,000 seats	60,000 sq. ft.
Small Theatre - 600 - 800 seats	20,000 sq. ft.
Arts Complex	
Art Center	12,000 sq. ft.
Art and History Museum	20,000 sq. ft.
✓ Central Library	15,000 sq. ft.

QUASI-PUBLIC FACILITIES

Office Space	<u>10,000 sq. ft.</u>
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TOTAL 497,000 sq. ft.

School Union
Utilities

01	000	000	Civil Hall
02	000	00	National Department and Hall
03	000	00	County - General Services Division
04	000	00	State - General Services Division
05	000	00	Mechanical Division
06	000	00	Cost Division

[illegible]

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GENERAL

City Hall	10,000 sq. ft.
Police Department and Jail	20,000 sq. ft.
County - General Offices	20,000 sq. ft.
State - General Offices	10,000 sq. ft.
Federal Office	20,000 sq. ft.
Post Office	20,000 sq. ft.

GENERAL

City Hall	10,000 sq. ft.
County - General Offices	20,000 sq. ft.
State - General Offices	10,000 sq. ft.
Federal Office	20,000 sq. ft.
Post Office	20,000 sq. ft.
City Hall	10,000 sq. ft.
County - General Offices	20,000 sq. ft.
State - General Offices	10,000 sq. ft.
Federal Office	20,000 sq. ft.
Post Office	20,000 sq. ft.

GENERAL

City Hall	10,000 sq. ft.
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10,000 sq. ft.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84143

TO: THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FROM: THE CHIEF, WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1103231A

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]

11. [Illegible]

CITY OF FREMONT FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION CHART

THE PEOPLE
ELECTIVECITY COUNCIL
LEGISLATIVE-POLICYCITY MANAGER
ADMINISTRATION

LEGAL	CLERK Records	PERSONNEL Recruitment Examination Certification Classification	FINANCE Accounting Purchasing Central Services Tax & License	PLANNING Zoning Adm. Subdivision Adm. Advance Planning
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COMMUNITY RECREATION Recreation Cultural Services Parks & Parkways	FIRE Prevention Suppression Inspection Emergency Service	POLICE Patrol Traffic Investigation Juvenile	PUBLIC Bldg. Insp. Engineering Street Maintenance
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CITY OF PORTLAND ORGANIZATION CHART

THE PEOPLE
ELECTIVE

CITY COUNCIL
MAYOR-AT-LARGE

CITY MANAGER
ADMINISTRATION

LEGAL	CLERK Records	PERSONNEL Recruitment Promotion Classification Classification Pay & Benefits	FINANCE Accounting Investment Capital Classification Insurance	PLANNING Zoning Subdivision General Planning
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COMMUNITY RECREATION Recreation Cultural Services	WATER Distribution Sewerage Sanitation Storm Drainage	WASTE Solid Liquid Gaseous Hazardous	WATER Supply Distribution Sewerage Sanitation Storm Drainage
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CITY COUNCIL AND MAYOR

- Departmental Objective - The objectives of the City Council are to determine and adopt policies and programs for the development of the city and in general be responsible for the operation of the city.
- Departmental Program - The City Council meets regularly on the first, second, and fourth Tuesday of every month and specially as necessary. The major activities undertaken to accomplish the objectives are:
 1. Adoption of the annual budget as the yearly service program of the city.
 2. Direction of the administration through the City Manager.
 3. Adoption of policy through ordinances, resolutions and actions.
- Departmental Staff - Five members.

CITY MANAGER

- Departmental Objectives - The object of this department is to provide basic direction, coordination, and control of all city activities and departments in accordance with policy and direction of the city council.
- Departmental Program - The activities undertaken to accomplish this objective are: The enforcement of all laws and ordinances; to keep the council advised of the City's financial conditions and future needs; to prepare and submit the annual budget and salary plan; to keep the Council informed through reports; to appoint all city employees on the basis of merit; to make recommendations to the Council concerning the administrative affairs of the City; to faithfully execute and support all direction and policies of the City Council.

- Departmental Staff - City Manager, one administrative secretary, and one administrative assistant.

LEGAL

- Departmental Objectives - The objective of the Legal Department is to provide the service necessary to assure that all city operations are within the proper framework of the laws.
- Departmental Program - The activities undertaken to accomplish the objective are:
 1. To act as legal advisor to the City Council, City Manager, and other City Officials.
 2. To set council policy into proper legal journalism.
 3. To act as legal advisor to the Planning Commission and Board of Adjustments.
 4. To interpret existing laws and ordinances for the City Council, City Commission, and City Manager.
 5. To represent the City in court either in person or through special counsel as determined by the extent and urgency of routine matters.
- Departmental Staff - City Attorney and one Secretary.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

- Departmental Objectives - The broad objective of the Planning Department is to promote the welfare of the community by helping to create a better, more healthful, convenient, efficient, and attractive environment in which to live.

Legislative Staff - City Manager, and administrative secretary, and
one administrative assistant.

LEGAL

Legislative Committee - The objective of the legal department is to
provide the services necessary to ensure that all city resolutions are
within the proper framework of the law.

Legislative Program - The legislative department is responsible for
the following:

1. To act as legal advisor to the City Council, City Manager, and other
City officials.

2. To act as legal advisor to the Planning Commission and Board of
Adjustment.

3. To act as legal advisor to the Planning Commission and Board of
Adjustment.

4. To interpret existing laws and ordinances for the City Council,
City Manager, and City Manager.

5. To interpret the City's policy in cases where it is unclear or
confused as determined by the Board and Board of Adjustment.

Legislative Staff - City Manager and one secretary.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Legislative Committee - The main objective of the Planning
Department is to provide the services of the department to ensure
to create a better, more beautiful, convenient, efficient, and
attractive environment in which to live.

•Departmental Program - The activities undertaken to accomplish this objective are:

1. Zoning Administration - Processing recordings, use permits, and variances. - Answering public inquiries regarding the zoning ordinance.
 2. Subdivision Administration - Processing preliminary and tentative maps, minor subdivisions, planned unit developments and answering public inquiries regarding the subdivision ordinance.
 3. Project Planning - Studies on all special projects referred by Council, Planning Commission, and City Manager.
- Departmental Staff - 1 Planning Director, 3 Associate Planners, 2 Assistant Planners, 1 Junior Planner, 1 Planning Draftsman, 1 secretary, 1 Senior Clerk and part-time student interns.

CITY MANAGER - PERSONNEL SERVICES

•Departmental Objectives - The objectives of the Personnel Division are:

1. To attract to municipal career employment the most competent persons available.
2. To retain competent employees once appointed and promote good relations between the employees and the employer (the city).

•Departmental Program - Recruitment of qualified applicants and oral, written and practical examinations are administered by the assistant to the City Manager with the cooperation of the operating departments. The administering of the health plan and retirement system is also included.

•Departmental Staff - One Senior Clerk and requested but not approved Personnel officer.

Operational Program - The objectives assigned to committees and
objectives are:

1. Training Administration - Promoting research, new products, and
technology - increasing public interest regarding the young audience.

2. Educational Administration - Promoting preliminary and technical
work, other activities, clinical with students and research
public interest regarding the educational system.

3. Project Planning - Studies on all special projects referred by
Council, Planning Committee, and City Council.

Operational Staff - 1 Planning Director, 1 Executive Director, 1
Executive Director, 1 Senior Director, 1 Planning Director, 1
Staff, 1 Senior Director and one-third senior director.

CITY COUNCIL - TECHNICAL SERVICES

Operational Objectives - The objectives of the Technical Division are:

1. To provide technical services and support for the various divisions
within the city.

2. To provide technical services and support for the various divisions
within the city.

Operational Program - Research and development of scientific knowledge and new
products and services are administered by the various
divisions and are coordinated with the operations of the various departments.
The administration of the health and retirement system is also
included.

Operational Staff - The Senior Director and supported staff are provided
Technical services.

CITY CLERK

- Departmental Objectives - The objective of the city clerk is to perform the clerical functions related to meetings and actions of the City Council and to conduct all municipal elections.
- Departmental Program - The activities undertaken to accomplish this objective are to maintain minutes of council meeting, administer elections, meet the requirements relating to legal notices and advertising, and be custodian of the official records of the city.
- Departmental Staff - One Senior Clerk and a part-time Assistant City Manager.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT - ADMINISTRATION

- Departmental Objective - Objectives are to provide the planning, direction and control of all fiscal activities of the City.
- Departmental Activities - Its activities include the direction, coordination and control of accounting, central stores, central purchasing, business licensing and the receipt and disbursement of revenues and expenditures. It is responsible for the preparation of the annual budget as well as the constant job of budget execution to see that there is proper expenditure of funds according to the program adopted by the Council in the budget.
- Departmental Staff - At the present activity is handled by a part-time Assistant City Manager. Recommendation is being made for a full-time Assistant City Manager.

FINANCE - ACCOUNTING DIVISION

- Departmental Objective - The objective of the division is the maintenance of up-to-date accounting information.
- Departmental Program - The activities undertaken to accomplish this

CITY CLERK

Departmental Objective - The objective of the city clerk is to provide the official functions related to meetings and actions of the City Council and to conduct all municipal elections.

Departmental Program - The activities undertaken to accomplish this objective are to maintain minutes of council meetings, maintain elections, keep the requirements relating to legal notices and advertising, and be custodian of the official records of the city.

Departmental Staff - One Deputy Clerk and a part-time Assistant City Clerk.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT - ADMINISTRATION

Departmental Objective - Department is to provide the planning, direction and control of all finance activities of the city.

Departmental Activities - The activities include the planning, execution, and control of operating, capital, and financial matters, including business planning and the receipt and disbursement of revenues and expenditures. It is responsible for the preparation of the annual budget as well as the constant job of budget execution by the various departments and agencies according to the program approved by the Council in the budget.

Departmental Staff - It has present activity is carried by a part-time Assistant City Manager. Reorganization is being made for a full-time Assistant City Manager.

FINANCE - ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Departmental Objective - The objective of the division is the maintenance of up-to-date accounting information.

Departmental Program - The activities undertaken to accomplish this

objective are to maintain accurate accounting records of expenditures and revenues; to pay demands upon the City in accordance with approved expenditures; to prepare the detail of expenditures and revenues for detailed financial reports to the City Council, interested citizens, operating departments and State Controllers Office.

•Departmental Staff - One Account-Clerk and one Accounting Machine Operator.

FINANCE - TAX AND LICENSE DIVISION

•Departmental Objective - The objective of the Tax and License Division is to process and receive all city revenues.

•Departmental Program - The activities undertaken to accomplish the objectives are:

1. Classifying and issuing business licenses and dog licenses.
2. Receiving revenue from all sources including property taxes and subventions.
3. Receiving, sorting and disbursing mail.
4. Operating the central switchboard and acting as City Hall receptionist.

•Departmental Staff - One Senior Clerk and one Typist-Clerk.

FINANCE - CENTRAL SERVICES

•Departmental Objective - The objective of Central Services is to provide central control and purchasing of items and services of common use to all departments.

•Departmental Program - Regular office supplies are purchased in quantity to effect the greatest savings possible. This includes postage and service agreements for all office equipment in order to extend use over the

objectives are to maintain accurate accounting records of expenditures and revenues; to pay amounts due the City in accordance with approved expenditures; to prepare the details of expenditures and revenues for detailed financial reports to the City Council, interested citizens, operating departments and State Department of Finance.

Departmental Staff - One Secretary-Treasurer and two Accounting Assistants.

FINANCE - TAX AND LICENSE DIVISION

Departmental Objective - The objective of the Tax and License Division is to promote and receive all city revenues.

Departmental Program - The department continues to accomplish the objectives:

1. Classifying and issuing business licenses and tag licenses.

2. Receiving revenues from all sources including property taxes and excise taxes.

3. Receiving, recording and disbursing moneys.

4. Operating the central warehouse and acting as City Hall warehouse.

Departmental Staff - One Section Chief and one Deputy-Chief.

FINANCE - CUSTOMS DIVISION

Departmental Objective - The objective of Customs Division is to provide central control and supervision of laws and customs of revenue and to all departments.

Departmental Program - Customs office receives and processes in quantity to collect the highest possible revenue. This includes providing the equipment for all other equipment in order to extend the use of the

maximum period of time.

- Departmental Staff - One typist-clerk and another recommended but not approved.

POLICE DEPARTMENT - PUBLIC SAFETY

- Departmental Objectives - The objectives of the Police Department are:

1. The prevention and investigation of crime.
2. The apprehension of criminals.
3. The regulation of traffic.
4. The enforcement of state law and city ordinances.

- Departmental Program - In order to attain the objectives of the department, the following activities are carried on: patrol, traffic enforcement, investigations, crime prevention, identification, records and training.

- Departmental Staff - One Chief, three Lieutenants, five Sergeants, 25 police officers, 3 investigators, one Juvenile Officer, one Juvenile-Officer-Clerk, one secretary, one senior clerk, and one typist-clerk. There is a recommendation for 20 additional positions including one assistant chief or captain, two lieutenants, one sergeant, one investigator, 13 police officers and two typist-clerks.

FIRE DEPARTMENT - PUBLIC SAFETY

- Departmental Objectives - The department's objectives are:

1. Fire prevention

Department Staff - The typical clerk and writer recommended for the Department.

POLICE DEPARTMENT - PUBLIC SAFETY

Departmental Objective - The objective of the Police Department was:

1. The prevention and investigation of crime.
2. The apprehension of criminals.
3. The regulation of traffic.
4. The enforcement of state and city ordinances.

Departmental Program - In order to attain the objective of the Department, the following activities are carried out: Patrol, Traffic, Investigation, Prevention, Public Safety, and other activities.

Departmental Staff - One Chief, three lieutenants, five sergeants, 25 patrol officers, 1 investigator, one detective, one clerk, one stenographer, one typewriter, one messenger, one janitor, one electrician, one plumber, one carpenter, one painter, one gardener, one cook, one janitor, one porter, one messenger, one typewriter, one stenographer, one clerk, one investigator, one detective, one patrol officer, one sergeant, one lieutenant, one chief.

POLICE DEPARTMENT - PUBLIC SAFETY

Departmental Objective - The Department's objective was:

1. The prevention

2. Fire extinguishment.
3. Prevention of the loss of life and property in case a fire does start.
4. Confinement of a fire to its place of origin.

•Departmental Program - In order to carry out these objectives it is recommended that the creation of the position of Fire Marshall at the Fire Captain level will formalize the Fire Department.

•Department Staff - One Fire Chief, one Battalion Chief, two Captains, one Fire Marshall, one administrative assistant to chief, 27 firemen and volunteers (part-time)

PUBLIC WORKS - BUILDINGS INSPECTION

•Departmental Objectives - This department's objective is to administer and enforce all laws and ordinances pertaining to public health, safety and general welfare as they relate to new construction, alteration of existing structures, and the use and occupancy of new and existing structures and land use.

•Departmental Program - The activities to be carried on in order to achieve this objective are:

1. The issuance of permits for building and alteration in compliance with laws and ordinances.
2. Checking building plans and specifications for compliance with pertinent laws and ordinances.
3. Inspection of construction for compliance with applicable laws and ordinances.

1. The investigation.

2. The location of the loss of the property in case of the loss of the property.

3. The location of the loss of the property in case of the loss of the property.

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11. The location of the loss of the property in case of the loss of the property.

4. Enforcement of laws and ordinances related to construction and land use.
 5. Explaining pertinent laws and ordinances to citizens and contractors.
 6. Maintenance of records related to construction, land use and occupancy.
- Departmental Staff - One Chief Building Inspector, 9 Building Inspectors, one Senior Clerk, and one Typist-clerk.

PUBLIC WORKS - ADMINISTRATION

- Departmental Objective - The objective of this activity is to provide coordination, control and direction of the Public Works Department (Building, Engineering, and Maintenance).
- Departmental Program - The activities included are:
 1. Planning, direction and review of all public works functions and operations.
 2. To maintain technical liaison with other public agencies and city departments affecting the City's development and activities.
 3. To provide technical advice to the City Manager regarding the City's program.
- Departmental Staff - One public work director and one secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS - ENGINEERING

- Departmental Objective - The objective is to provide the professional and technical services necessary to meet the physical development of Fremont.

- 4. Submission of law and ordinances related to construction and land use.
- 5. Explaining provisions laws and ordinances to citizens and contractors.
- 6. Submission of records related to construction, land use and occupancy.
- 7. Departmental Staff - One Chief Building Inspector, 5 Building Inspectors, one Senior Clerk, and one Junior Clerk.

Public Works - Administration

Departmental Objective - The objective of this activity is to provide coordination, control and supervision of the Public Works Department (Building, Engineering, and Maintenance).

- Departmental Program - The activities included are:
 1. Planning, direction and review of all public works functions and operations.
 2. To maintain technical liaison with other public agencies and city departments affecting the City's development and activities.
 3. To provide technical advice to the City Manager regarding the City's program.

Departmental Staff - One public works director and one secretary.

Public Works - Administration

Departmental Objective - The objective is to provide the professional and technical services necessary to meet the physical development of the city.

•Departmental Program - The activities undertaken are:

1. To supply technical engineering information to interested parties.
2. Design municipal improvement projects, coordinate their plans with other public agencies, acquire right-of-ways, and inspect and control the construction thereof. Collect field data and make recommendations for traffic control, traffic flow and street widths to meet current and future traffic demands.
3. Prepare and maintain engineering records including maps, survey data and survey monuments. Check all property transactions for compliance with applicable ordinances. Maintain horizontal and vertical control.
4. Check compliance of subdivision maps with applicable regulations and the technical correctness of data submitted. Insure the adequacy of improvement plans with applicable requirements. Coordinate various engineering aspects of subdivision design with other agencies and departments.

•Departmental Staff - One assistant city engineer, 2 associate civil engineers, 3 assistant civil engineers, 2 junior civil engineers, one chief of party, one senior engineering aide, four public works inspectors. One map drafter, two engineering draftsmen, one engineering aide, and one senior clerk.

PUBLIC WORKS - MAINTENANCE DIVISION

•Departmental Objective - It is to provide supervision and administration of all public works maintenance.

•Departmental Program - The activities undertaken are:

1. Street and roadway maintenance.

Departmental Program - The activities administration may

1. To supply technical engineering information to interested parties.
2. Perform municipal improvement projects, coordinate their plans with other public agencies, coordinate right-of-way, and inspect and control the construction thereof. Collect field data and make recommendations for traffic control, traffic laws and street lighting to meet current and future traffic demands.

3. Prepare and maintain engineering records including maps, survey data and survey monuments. Check all property boundaries for compliance with applicable ordinances. Maintain horizontal and vertical alignment.

4. Check compliance of subdivisions with applicable regulations and the technical correctness of same submitted. Insure the accuracy of improvement plans with applicable requirements. Coordinate various engineering aspects of subdivision design with other agencies and agencies.

Departmental Staff - One assistant city engineer, 2 assistant city engineers, 1 assistant civil engineer, 1 junior civil engineer, one chief of party, one senior engineering aide, four public works inspectors. One map engineer, two engineering draftsmen, one engineer-in-charge, and one senior clerk.

Public Works - Maintenance Division

Departmental Objectives - It is to provide supervision and administration of all public works maintenance.

Departmental Program - The activities administration may

1. Check and verify maintenance.

2. Street and traffic markers.
 3. Street cleaning and sanitation.
 4. Street lighting.
 5. Supervision of garbage and refuse collection and disposal under contract.
- Departmental Staff - One maintenance engineer and one typist-clerk.

COMMUNITY RECREATION - ADMINISTRATION

Departmental Objectives - The objectives include:

1. The coordination, control, and direction of the Recreation Program Division and the Park Division.
 2. The continued development of leisure activities and facilities on a year round basis for the entire community.
- Departmental Program - Long-range planning and general direction of the park and recreation programs.
- Departmental Staff - One Director of Community Recreation, one secretary, and one typist-clerk.

2. Street and traffic patterns.

3. Street cleaning and sanitation.

4. Street lighting.

5. Operation of garbage and refuse collection and disposal system.
continued.

Departmental Staff - The maintenance engineers and one typist-clerk.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION - ADMINISTRATION

Departmental Objectives - The objectives include:

1. The coordination, control, and direction of the Community Education Division and the Local Division.

2. The continued development of latent activities and facilities on a year round basis for the entire community.

Departmental Program - Long-range planning and general direction of the park and recreation program.

Departmental Staff - The Director of Community Education, one secretary, and one typist-clerk.

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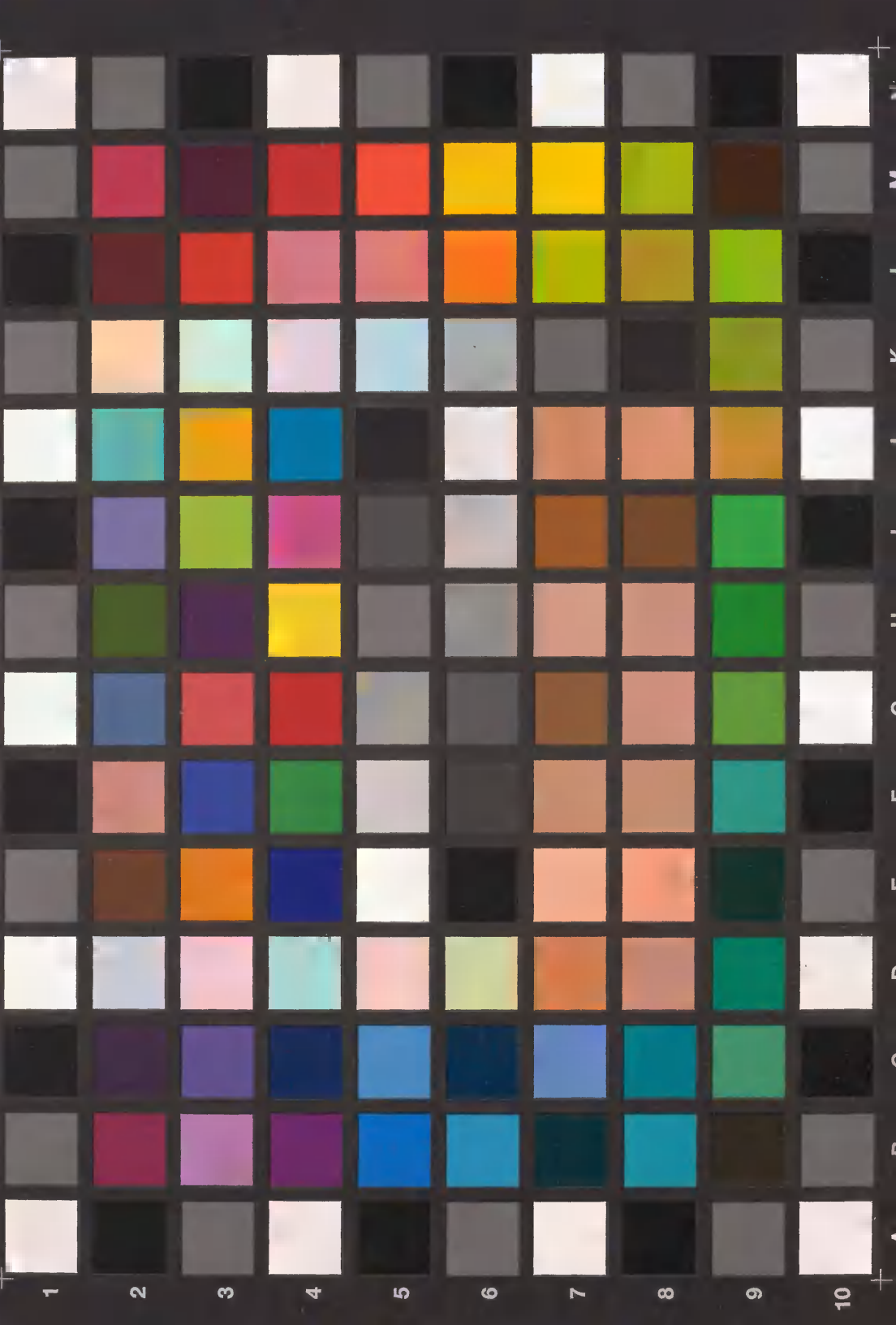
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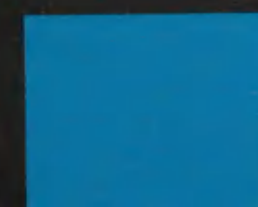
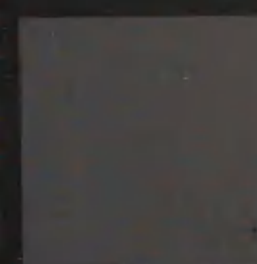
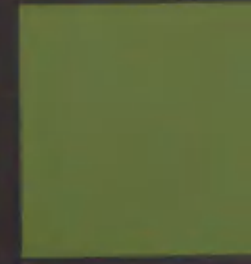
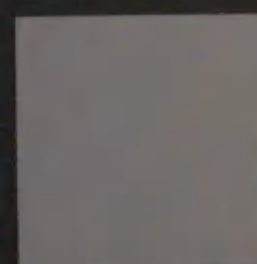
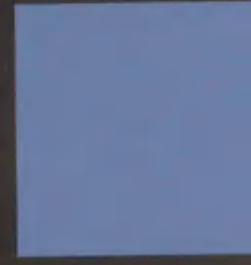
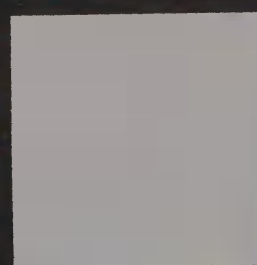
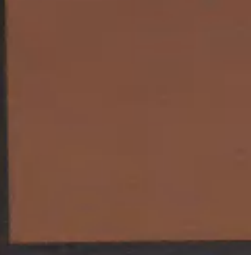
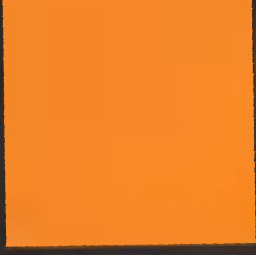
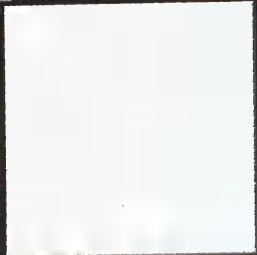
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